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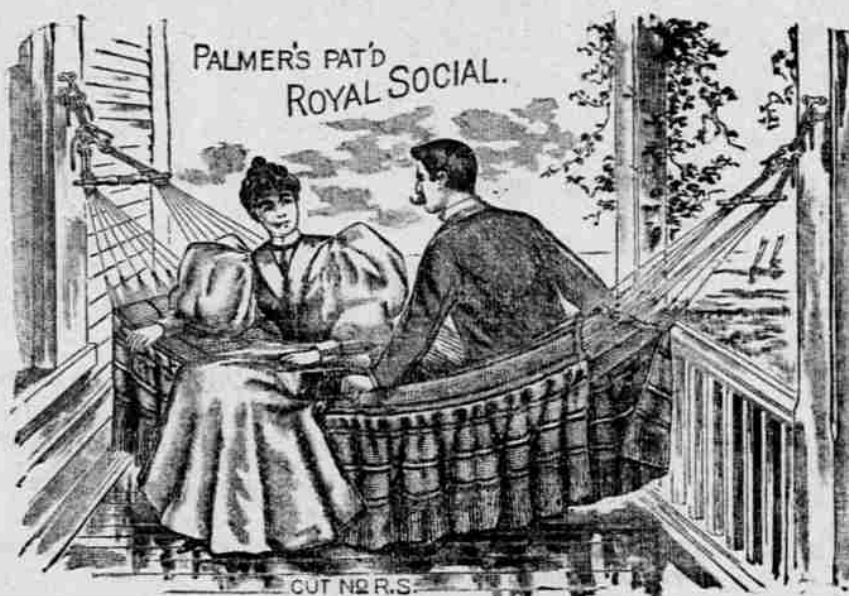
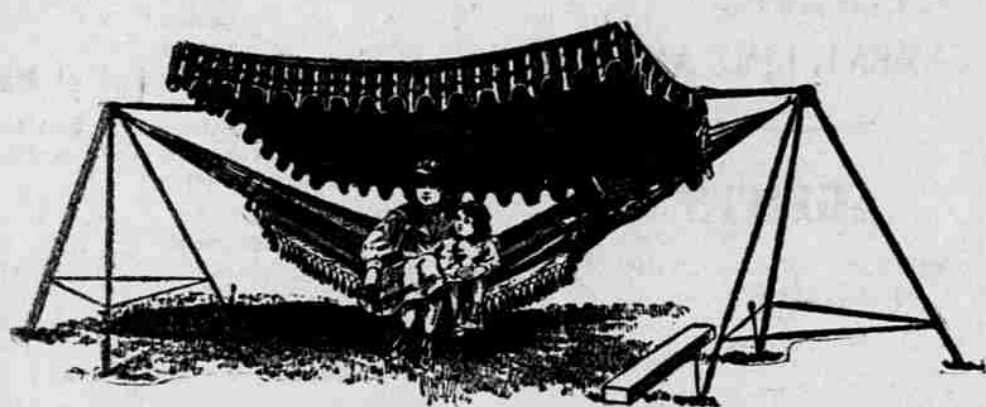
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## PEACE MAY COME SOON

Strong Appeal by  
Aguinaldo  
Signed.

AWFUL LOSSES  
OF INSURGENTS

Their Casualties Estimated at  
Fifty Thousand  
Men.

MANILA, April 9, 3:25 p. m.—Although the officials are uncommunicative, it is nevertheless said that Aguinaldo signed the peace manifesto this morning. Chief Justice Arellano drafted the document. Aguinaldo strongly objected to two clauses of the manifesto, and considerable argument was required to overcome his objections.

Col. Ababa, the insurgent leader of Zambales province, with thirteen officers, eighty-three men and ninety-two rifles, surrendered to Lieutenant Colonel Mancill C. Goodrell, commanding the marines stationed at Olongapo on Subig bay. General Malvar, with about 300 men and as many rifles is expected to surrender shortly at Silang, in Cavite province.

### LOSSES OF FILIPINOS.

NEW YORK, April 9.—According to a Herald special from Washington since the rebellion in the Philippines 50,000 men is the lowest estimate of the war department of the casualties sustained by the Filipino forces; 7,667 rifles have been captured or surrendered and 65,142 rounds of ammunition have been seized.

The number of Filipinos killed cannot be accurately determined, as Gen. MacArthur, in his dispatches states that it is impossible to be accurate on this point. It would not surprise officials should the Filipino fatalities reach 25,000 and some say that 50,000 is closer to the real figures. Adjutant General Corbin is satisfied that the casualties suffered by the insurgents will form a potent reason for the abandonment of further resistance by the natives.

### GENERAL YOUNG'S VIEWS.

NEW YORK, April 9.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: Major General S. B. M. Young, who has just returned to Washington after serving nearly two years in the Phil-

## DISPENSARY DISCUSSION OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

Editor Advertiser: Since your columns are open to the public for the discussion of the proposed dispensary bill, it may be well occasionally to go back to the primary reasons for such a measure, in order that the real point at issue may be kept well to the front. Of course, nothing new can be advanced; and as the writer was absent from the City during the time of active temperance discussion some weeks ago, he is in danger of repeating things that were said at that time. The old facts are the strong ones, however, and we cannot go back and take our bearings from them too often.

It is always to be remembered that the business of selling intoxicating liquors as a beverage, in its least objectionable form, is a business in which no substantial value is given for value received. Even when the user does not drink to excess he has nothing to show for the money expended. When the momentary gratification of his appetite has passed, he has nothing but a memory by which to recall his transaction. In its mildest possible form, the business is one which absorbs the wealth of the community but contributes nothing of value to its welfare, except possibly some tax money. But even the money which forms the basis of this taxation, if it had not been absorbed by the liquor business, would have reached wider and more salutary uses through other and more beneficent channels. This fact that there is no valuable return for money expended, is in itself sufficient to place the liquor traffic outside of the category of legitimate business, such as that of the grocer or the hardware merchant, which provides for real needs and renders a return for value received.

But every one knows that no such limits are drawn. The sales of liquor are not confined to the wealthy or the moderate drinker. They are made for the most part to the laborer and those who have not the power to control their appetites, and so are conducive to the poverty and distress of all who are related to these people. The return which these classes get for value received is wretchedness and suffering. This surely places the traffic not only outside of the category of legitimate business, but classes it with the agencies that are positively antagonistic to the well-being and normal progress of society. But this is not all. Consider the direct and indirect influences on the moral and spiritual nature of the victims, the weakening of the will, the degradation of manhood, the disorders, prostitution, murder and other vice and crime which follow directly in the train of liquor selling, and it can be classed nowhere but among those influences which are destructive of all good. It flourishes on the depraved appetites of its victims, and its iniquity rests ultimately on the fact that it is built up upon the ruins of human character and human souls.

This is true of it in any land, and it is doubly true in a country where it is permitted to ravage among the weaker races. It is among these races that it is doing its deadliest work here. It is exerting a most pernicious influence among them all, and the destruction of the Hawaiians, especially, will be only a brief matter of time, if there is to be no deliverance for them.

The dispensary bill is proposed as a means of lessening these evils, and as such it is worthy of the support of everyone who has the welfare of these islands at heart. It, of course, has the weakness of all half-way measures, but it is not on that account alone to be despised or rejected. Personally, the writer feels a strong sympathy with the Hawaiian writer of some days ago who asked for total prohibition. In his judgment, the true method of dealing with the liquor traffic is admirably set forth in the following bit of condensed wisdom uttered some years ago by a beloved pastor and earnest temperance worker back in Ohio, who said: "You can't kill a viper by stepping on his tail. He will still bite you. The only way to deal with him is to put your heel squarely down on his head and crush the life out of his loathsome body."

This is the ultimate and satisfactory remedy, but something may be done by stepping on the viper's tail. The force of his blow will be broken and the area over which he can do damage will be circumscribed, and it will be easier finally to plant the heel upon his head.

J. LEADINGHAM.

Philippines, had this to say about conditions in the islands:

"In the six weeks that have elapsed since I left the islands, some important changes have been wrought, so that I am unable to say accurately just what the situation is in Luzon now. I do believe, however, that the capture of Aguinaldo, and his acceptance of American authority, will have a beneficial effect, and no doubt a strong tendency to bring about peace and order. Some of the leaders will probably come in and surrender, as I see small bands are doing from day to day. It is impossible to say what such men as Alejandrino and Santos will do. They may decide to follow Aguinaldo's example, and again they may be ambitious and desire to become leaders in his stead. Alejandrino, who has been spoken of as Aguinaldo's possible successor, is an able and intelligent Fili-

pino, but I understand that his command is well scattered and small. General Tino is the Filipino leader in Northern Luzon, and is quite active. Under him are perhaps 3,000 men, with more or less loose and disconnected organization, divided into guerrilla bands, who drop down on quartermasters and commissary supply trains accompanied by small parties. They never fight in the open, and take to the mountains when a force of American soldiers appears.

"Even if all the leaders do come in and surrender there will remain small organized bands for some time to come, which will cause trouble. I am not in favor of reducing the military force in the islands below the 60,000 limit. We will need fully this number of men to maintain peace and give assurance of tranquillity. Had not General Trias surrendered before the capture of Aguinaldo he would, no doubt, have been selected as the Filipino leader,

and have made an effort to suppress the insurrection."

THE SURRENDER OF AGUINALDO. WASHINGTON, April 9.—The details of the surrender of the insurgent leader, Emilio Aguinaldo, on February 23 last, already been touched upon in the cable dispatches from Manila. The expedition to capture Aguinaldo, organized by the federal government, consisted of Second Lieutenant Disque, of the Forty-seventh Infantry, and twenty-two men of Company B of that regiment. The expedition was accompanied by members of the Federal police, who, upon arrival at the place of the surrender, were dressed the people of the place in a convent, setting them the advantages that were to them by a declaration of the American cause. As a result, 1,073 natives from the country took the oath of allegiance within the next few days. Emilio Aguinaldo had signed the details of the surrender of the forces in Sargoson province, and asked permission to part in the celebration of his birthday at Bulacan on the 23rd. The reason the forces under him were allowed to retain their arms, though officers and men took of allegiance on the evening of the next evening the entire force laid down their arms. Captain McLain, of Company B, commanded the post at Bulacan. The opinion in his report on the surrender brought all arms and ammunition to Sargoson province. The total military force surrendered consisted of thirty-two officers and 136 men.

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